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Institute of Administrators of Non European Affairs  
Instituut van Administrateurs van Die Blanke Angeleenthede  
Southern Africa  
Suidelike Afrika



FIFTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE  
held at  
BLOEMFONTEIN  
on  
MONDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1956.

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Presidential Address by:  
J.E. MATHEWSON, B.A., C.S.L.L., F.I.A.N.A.,  
DIRECTOR OF NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS,  
BENONI.

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"I find the great thing in this world is not so much  
where we stand, as in what direction we are moving."

Oliver Wendell Holmes.

In terms of the widely publicised and discussed report of the Commission for the Socio-Economic Development of the Bantu Areas within the Union of South Africa (Tomlinson Report), special attention is to be given to urban development. Over a hundred places in the native reserves have been indicated where Bantu towns and cities can be laid out. These are to be completely self-contained and, as soon as possible, are to be administered by the Bantu themselves. In these towns the residents are to have full opportunities to rise to all grades of skilled /occupations.....

occupations and to hold posts of responsibility.

According to the White Paper issued, the Government is already actively engaged in carrying out the Commission's recommendations in respect of over forty such towns.

Municipal native affairs administrators will no doubt watch this development with keen interest because we believe that with the help of the machinery at our disposal and our practical experience of urban administration, we could, if permitted, contribute considerably towards the realisation of the goal of self-sufficiency.

Outstanding progress has been made during the past few years in placing the administration of the urban native on a sound footing and I am confident that the present tempo will be maintained until the unsatisfactory conditions under which urban natives have been living will belong to the past.

With large squatters' camps being disbanded, slum areas cleared and the inhabitants moved to modern native townships, they will soon be enjoying most of the social amenities so essential to an urban community. This being so, the question may legitimately be asked whether the Bantu are mindful of the tremendous changes and improvements which are taking place and whether they are displaying the gratitude that one may expect of them. Whilst the human characteristic of forgetfulness is not uncommon among the Bantu, I cannot but believe that ingratitude is becoming a distinguishing feature of their mentality.

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Underlying this trait is the inescapable fact that man only appreciates those things for which he has worked and struggled. Though it has to some extent been unavoidable, the European has been far too anxious to assume the role of perpetual guardian of the Bantu.

We are inclined to consider the Bantu as children incapable of managing their own affairs, and therefore in need of constant supervision. It is human nature to demand recognition and to be ignored or underestimated gives rise to discontent and bitterness. A feeling is thus created that whatever is provided is merely in fulfilment of a right and in many cases inadequate. This state of mind not only prevents the Bantu ward from developing a healthy sense of responsibility but also encourages the making of unreasonable demands.

The disorderly conduct, the wanton destruction of property and the unmotivated attacks on life which occur even in well-ordered townships sufficiently illustrate the fact that those things which are attained without effort are seldom appreciated.

I am accordingly of the opinion that even when the urban Bantu have been provided with suitable accommodation, essential services and social amenities, they will nevertheless claim the right of administering their own affairs. Looking ahead I incline to the view that while such a state continues to exist, the Bantu will remain unappreciative of the good intentions of the European. I firmly believe that a Bantu community will never, despite favourable conditions, be contented if it is denied the

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fundamental right of local autonomy.

Townships under the jurisdiction of European local authorities can form an immediate and convenient training ground for the Bantu, provided the organisational set-up of urban native administration departments is so shaped as to prepare for the assumption by them of full control.

Unfortunately leading local authorities still diverge considerably on the theory and practice of urban native administration. While these differences exist and the interpretation of policy varies, a uniform approach is difficult to achieve. Incidentally this is one of the main reasons why this Institute was brought into being.

Urban native administration departments were first contemplated when it was realised that the presence of natives no longer constituted a necessary nuisance and that their manner of living had to be controlled in the interests of public health. However, the great importance and all embracing nature of this aspect of local government have now become apparent with the result that most go-ahead centres have elevated their Non-European Affairs Departments to major status. For some reason a few of our so-called progressive councils have not yet realised the far-reaching significance of the role of such a department. (Attached is a schedule of the comparative status of municipal Non-European Affairs Departments in principal centres of Southern Africa).

Three distinct trends can be discerned in the

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sphere of native administration in urban areas. In some cases most functions are performed without racial differentiation by the various departments; in others all such matters are co-ordinated under the direction and control of the Native Administration Department; and in yet other instances each municipal department has its own native affairs section.

While not attempting to assess the respective value of these trends, I would like to mention that the Town Council of Benoni has decided in its wisdom that virtually every aspect of native administration is to be centred in one department under my direction. This year the Chairman of the Finance Committee broke new ground by devoting at a special session a separate budget speech to the Native Revenue Account.

The important factor in this set-up is that the officer responsible for advising the Council on matters of policy, is also charged with the duty of ensuring in the face of opposition that it is translated into positive action. Such policy as a matter of prime importance must harmonise with that of the country as a whole.

It is accepted that advancement should depend upon individual ability. Unfortunately, as regards the Bantu, too much lip-service has been paid to this principle. In anticipation of repeated demands for the carrying out of this policy, determined efforts should be made to facilitate its implementation. In this connection the saying: "he is a fool that provides not for that which

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will most certainly come" is not far from the truth.

In our native townships the foundations can be laid for the transfer to the Bantu of more responsibilities unhindered by the presence of conflicting interests. Training facilities can thus be provided and avenues opened through which the Bantu may under proper guidance gain the experience necessary to manage their own affairs. It is of course important that they should start at the lowest rung of the ladder and in working their way up, build a tradition and foster pride in their accomplishments. Native aspirations must not be frustrated by the denial of well-earned advancement and it is particularly in this respect that towns in the Bantu areas can serve as outlets. The urban Bantu will then become aware of the fact that the future holds possibilities for them and that determined efforts will pay rich dividends.

It is obvious that for the foreseeable future the highest posts in a Bantu township will continue to be occupied by the more experienced and better qualified Europeans. While the entry to the upper grades should not be closed to the Bantu, it must not be automatic but earned by proven ability. The door of opportunity must be laid open to those Bantu who evince the required standards of efficiency, integrity and devotion to duty, and who have shown over a reasonable period that they have the initiative to take advantage of the opportunities at their disposal.

I do not doubt the wisdom and practicability of this ideal. I believe that in spite of inevitable set-backs, the destiny of our country depends upon the extent to and speed at which the Bantu are allowed to play their part in  
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the administration of their own areas in accordance with the policy to which we and our descendants are irrevocably committed. Failure to prepare the Bantu can only lead to chaos. We must realise that a chain is only as strong as its weakest link, and, whether we like it or not, the Bantu form a vital link in the chain from which hangs the future prosperity of our country. While urban native policy is still in a state of flux our method of approach and the objective manner in which we play our part will have a great influence on the shape of things to come.

A great and inspiring responsibility thus falls on the shoulders of local authorities, who in their treatment of these questions, can make an immense contribution towards paving the way for progressively investing the Bantu with full administrative responsibility. What, however, must not be lost sight of is that the Bantu must also accept the unpleasant tasks which invariably accompany the assumption of authority.

In concluding this, my presidential address, may I now refer to the preamble:

"I find the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand, as in what direction we are moving."

With respect, I would like to put it this way:  
provided we know in which direction we are moving —  
we must know where we stand.

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J.E. Mathewson,  
 P.O. Box 162,  
 BENONI.

17. 9. 1956.

SCHEDULE OF COMPARATIVE STATUS OF MUNICIPAL NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENTS.

A. WITH MAJOR STATUS:

Council	Designation	Total Income Native Revenue Account. £	Population	
			Native	European
1. Alberton	(a) Manager of Non-European Affairs	96,959	15,000	10,000
2. Benoni	Director of Non-European Affairs	788,317	(b) 70,908	38,500
3. Bloemfontein	Manager of Native Administration	(j) 180,000	52,000	40,000
4. Boksburg	Director of Non-European Affairs	260,718	47,000	25,000
5. Brakpan	Manager of Non-European Affairs	(d)	(d)	(d)
6. Bulawayo	Director of African Administration	800,059	100,000	40,500
7. Chingola	Officer for Non-European Affairs	130,700	8,000	1,000
8. Germiston	Manager of Non-European Affairs	529,000	80,000	50,200
9. Kitwe	Director of Non-European Affairs	222,000	(c) 30,000	9,700
10. Klerksdorp	Manager of Non-European Affairs	(d)	(d)	(d)
11. Kroonstad	Manager of Non-European Affairs	(j) 96,000	25,000	12,000
			/12. Krugersdorp.....	



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Council	Designation	Total Income Native Revenue Account £	Population	
			Native	European
12. Krugersdorp	Manager of Non-European Affairs	(d)	(d)	(d)
13. Luanshya	Manager of African Affairs	44,700	19,375	6,173
14. Lusaka	Manager of African Affairs	(d)	55,000	10,000
15. Ndola	Director of African Affairs	(d)	(d)	(d)
16. Pretoria	Manager of Non-European Affairs	746,657	190,000	140,000
17. Salisbury	Director of African Administration	858,913	97,400	62,000
18. Springs	Director of Non-European Affairs	551,700	(b) 47,000	36,700
19. Umtali	Director of Native Administration	184,891	22,000	7,000
20. Vanderbijl Park	Manager of Non-European Affairs	(d)	(d)	(d)
21. Vereeniging	Manager of Non-European Affairs	(d)	(d)	(d)
22. Welkom	Manager of Non-European Affairs	211,073	20,000	20,000

/23. Cape Town.....

(CONTINUED)

B. WITHOUT MAJOR STATUS:

Council	Designation	Total Income Native Revenue Account £	Population	
			Native	European
23. Cape Town	(g) Manager of Native Administration	(j) 500,917	(h) 105,000	192,240
24. Durban	(f) Manager of Native Administration	1,263,722	165,000	145,689
25. East London	(e) Manager of Native Administration	(j) 236,000	63,000	49,000
26. Johannesburg	(e) Manager of Non-European Affairs	1,419,662	412,700	357,100
27. Pietermaritzburg	(e) Manager of Native Administration	202,631	40,000	37,000
28. Port Elizabeth	(e) Manager of Native Affairs	(j) 397,423	95,408	79,625
29. Randfontein	(e) Manager of Native Administration	195,000	(b) 13,000	14,000
30. Roodepoort - Maraisburg	(i) Manager of Non-European Affairs	127,276	(b) 15,000	35,000

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- (a) Major status agreed to in principle.
- (b) Excluding natives employed on mines.
- (c) Excluding natives employed on Nkana mines.
- (d) Details not reflected in replies received.
- (e) Status immediately below heads of major departments or equal to deputy heads of major departments.
- (f) Equal in status to Storekeeper, Licensing Officer, Valuator and Estates Manager, Director of Abattoir.
- (g) Branch of Town Clerk's Department. Equal in status to the Administrative Officers in the Engineering, Electricity and Health Departments, and the Librarian in the Town Clerk's Department.
- (h) Population in respect of proclaimed area of Cape Peninsula falling under the control of the Manager of Native Administration.
- (i) Sixth on Council's grading scheme. Status under consideration.
- (j) Does not operate Native Beer Account.

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Southern Africa  
Suidelike Afrika



VYFDE JAARVERGADERING  
gehou te  
BLOEMFONTEIN  
op  
MAANDAG, 17 SEPTEMBER 1956.

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Presidentsrede deur:

J.E. MATHEWSON, B.A., S.D.L.W., L.I.A.N.A.,  
DIREKTEUR VAN NIE-BLANKESAKE,  
BENONI.

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"I find the great thing in this world is not so much  
where we stand, as in what direction we are moving."  
Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Kragtens die wydverspreide en veelbesproke  
verslag van die Kommissie vir die Sosio-Ekonomiese Ont-  
wikkeling van die Bantoegebiede (Tomlinson-verslag), sal  
stedelike ontwikkeling besondere aandag moet geniet.  
Meer as 'n honderd punte is deur die Kommissie aangedui  
waar Bantoe-dorpe en -stede in die Naturelle-reservate  
aangelê kan word — stede and dorpe wat so spoedig  
moontlik selfstandig en selfregerend moet word, ten einde  
aan hul inwoners die geleentheid te bied om tot die  
hoogste sport in alle vertakkinge van geskoolde arbeid te  
vorder en verantwoordelike poste te beklee. Volgens sy

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gepubliseerde Witboek is die Regering reeds op meer as veertig plekke besig om genoemde aanbevelings daadwerklik uit te voer.

As munisipale amptenare wat belas is met die administrasie van stedelike Naturelle, sal ons hierdie verwickelinge met die grootste belangstelling volg. Met die masjinerie en praktiese ondervinding tot ons beskikking sou ons ongetwyfeld ook 'n waardevolle bydrae kon lewer ter verwesenliking van die beoogde selfstandigheid.

Met die daarstelling van 'n gesonde en deeglik-gefundeerde administratiewe stelsel ten opsigte van die stedelike Naturel is daar gedurende die afgelope paar jaar op reusagtige skaal gevorder. Indien hierdie tempo gehandhaaf word — en ek is oortuig dat dit wel die geval gaan wees — sal ongunstige lewensomstandighede, vir sover dit die stedelike Bantoe aangaan, spoedig iets van die verlede wees.

Ten gevolge van die opruiming van agterbuurte en plakkerkampe en die verskuiwing van die inwoners na moderne woongebiede, sal die basiese geriewe wat onontbeerlik is vir enige stedelike gemeenskap, weldra die deel van haas alle stedelike Naturelle wees. In die lig hiervan mag ons egter onself tereg afvra of die Bantoe wel godagtig is aan die ontsaglike veranderinge en verbeteringe wat aangebring word, en of hulle daarvoor die erkentlikheid betoon wat 'n mens redelik van hulle kan verwag. Terwyl vergeetagtigheid as algemeen-menslike verskynsel ook aan die Bantoe eie is, is die oortuiging onontkombaar dat ondankbaarheid 'n kenmerkende eienskap van hulle denke geword het.

Aan die wortel van hierdie houding lê die onbetwisbare feit dat 'n mens alleen waardering het vir dié dinge waarvoor jy hard gewerk en gestry het. Hoewel in 'n mate onvermydelik, was die Witman oorgretig om as ewigdurende voog van die Naturel op te tree.

Ons is te geneig om die Bantoe soos kinders te behandel wat onbekwaam is om hul eie sake te behartig en aan onafgebroke toesig onderworpe moet wees, terwyl ons vergeet dat dit slegs menslik is om erkenning te verlang en dat geringskatting en negering by enige mens ontevredenheid en verbittering wek. Gevolglik het die gedagte by die Naturel begin posvat dat wat die Blanke ook al vir hom doen die vervulling van 'n plig en dikwels ontoreikend is. So'n geestesgesteldheid strem natuurlik die ontwikkeling van 'n gesonde verantwoordelikeheidsgevoel en lei tot buitensporige eise aan die kant van die Bantoe-pleegkind.

Die grootskaalse losbandigheid, willekeurige verwoesting van eiendom en ongemotiveerde geweldpleging wat selfs in goedbeplande Naturelledorpe voorkom, onderstreep die feit dat 'n mens selde iets waardeer wat sonder inspanning verkry is.

Dit lê gevolglik voor die hand dat, selfs wanneer hulle van behoorlike huisvesting, noodsaaklike geriewe en maatskaplike dienste voorsien is, die stedelike Bantoe nog ondankbaar sal wees, die goeie bedoelings van die Blanke in twyfel sal trek en sal eis om homself te regeer. Dit is dan ook my oortuiging dat die Bantoe-gemeenskap nooit, selfs te midde van die allergunstigste omstandighede, tevrede sal wees indien die reg van selfbeskikking in sy eie

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gebied hom ontsê word nie.

Dorpe onder beheer van Blanke plaaslike owerhede bied 'n onmiddelijke en gerieflike leerskool vir die Bantoe mits stedelike Naturelleadministrasie so ingerig word dat dit voorsiening maak vir die uiteindelijke aanvaarding van volle beheer deur die Naturel.

Ongelukkig verskil toonaangewende plaaslike owerhede nog ingrypend van mekaar, sowel in teorie as in praktyk, betreffende die administrasie van Naturelle, en solank hierdie verskille bly voortbestaan, sal ons kwalik tot 'n eenvormige benadering kan kom. Dit was dan ook, terloops, een van die vernaamste redes vir die totstandkoming van ons Instituut.

Departemente vir stedelike Naturelleadministrasie het eers tot stand gekom toe daar besef was dat die teenwoordigheid van die Bantoe in die stedelike gebiede nie meer bloot as 'n noodsaaklike las beskou kon word nie, en dat hul leefwyse noodsaaklikerwys in belang van openbare gesondheid beheer moes word. Tans egter word die belangrikheid en omvattende aard van hierdie aspek van plaaslike bestuur allerweë besef, met die gevolg dat die meeste vooruitstrewende sentra reeds hul Nie-Blankesake-departemente tot meerdere status verhef het. Daarenteen is daar nog etlike van ons sogenaamd progressiewe stadsrade wat, om duistere redes, nog nie besef watter gewigtige rol sodanige departement te vervul het nie. (In die aangehegte opgawe word die betreklike status van Nie-Blankesake-departemente in die vernaamste sentra van Suidelike Afrika aangedui).

Op die gebied van Naturelleadministrasie in stedelike gebiede kan ons drie bepaalde rigtings onderskei: In die eerste plaas is daar die gevalle waar meeste van die funksies rakende die Bantoe sonder rasse-differensiasie deur die verskillende munisipale departemente vervul word; tweedens, gevalle waar alle sodanige funksies onder die Naturellesake-departement resorteer; en laastens, dié waar elke departement sy eie afdeling vir Naturelle-aangeleenthede het.

Terwyl ek nie die relatiwe waarde van die pasgenoemde rigtings gaan begroot nie, wens ek te vermeld dat die Stadsraad van Benoni wyslik besluit het om feitlik alle aspekte van Naturelleadministrasie in my departement te verenig. Ook het die voorsitter van die Finansiële komitee vanjaar baanbrekerswerk verrig deur 'n aparte begrotingsrede, by geleentheid van 'n afsonderlike sitting, aan die Naturelle-Inkomsterekening te wy.

Die belangrike faktor in so 'n reëling is dat die amptenaar wat die Raad oor beleidsake voorlig ook die persoon is wat, ondanks moontlike teenkanting, moet toesien dat die beleid daadwerklik uitgevoer word. Dit is natuurlik van die allergrootste belang dat sodanige beleid met dié van die land sal strook.

Dit word algemeen aanvaar dat vooruitgang ooreenkomstig individuele aanleg behoort te geskied, maar ongelukkig word daar meesal, vir sover dit die Bantoe aangaan, slegs lippediens aan hierdie beginsel gewy. Aangesien die eis om die uitvoering van hierdie beleid in die toekomst met toenemende aandrang herhaal sal word, is dit gebiedend

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noodsaaklik dat ons die toepassing daarvan daadwerklik sal bevorder. Versuim om voorsiening te maak vir dit wat sekerlik gaan gebeur is immers die werk van 'n dwaas.

In ons Naturelledorpe kan die grondslag gelê word vir oordrag aan die Bantoe van meerdere verantwoordelikheid, sonder dat botsende belange die proses in die wiele ry. Opleidingsgeriewe kan aldaar verskaf en geleenthede geskep word waardeur hulle die nodige ondervinding kan opdoen ten einde later hul eie sake te behartig. Dit is natuurlik noodsaaklik dat hulle op die laagste sport moet begin en, terwyl hulle vorder, 'n eie tradisie moet skep en 'n trots op hul prestasies ontwikkel. Ook behoort hulle nie in hul strewe gestrem te word deur welverdiende bevordering aan hulle te ontsê nie, en dit is veral in hierdie opsig dat dorpe in die Bantoegebiede 'n belangrike uiting sal kan bied. Die stedelike Naturel sal dan beseef dat die toekoms vir hom moontlikhede inhou en dat doelbewuste inspanning ryke beloning meebring.

Dit is vanselfsprekend dat, in die nabye toekoms, die hoogste poste in 'n Naturelledorp nog deur meer ervare en hoër gekwalifiseerde blankes bekleed sal word. Hoewel toetrede tot hoër betrekkinge nie aan die Bantoe ontsê moet word nie, behoort bevordering nie outomaties te geskied nie maar deur bevestigde bekwaamheid geregverdig te word. Die geleentheid moet steeds daar wees vir diegene wat die nodige doeltreffendheid, regskepenheid en pligsgetrouheid aan die dag lê en wat mettertyd getoon het dat hulle die nodige ondernemingsgees besit, om van hul kanse gebruik te maak.

Ek twyfel geensins aan die wenslikheid en uitvoerbaarheid van die onderhawige beleidsrigting nie. Ek is oortuig dat, nieteenstaande onvermydelike terugslae, ons eindbestemming afhang van die mate waarin en die spoed waarmee ons die Bantoe gaan toelaat om hulleself in hulle gebiede te verwesenlik ooreenkomstig die beleid waartoe ons en ons nageslag onherroeplik verbind is. Versuim hiermee kan ons alleenlik in chaos dompel. Ons moet besef dat die sterkte van 'n ketting dié van sy swakste skakel is en, of ons die nou wil weet of te nie, die Naturel vorm 'n lewensbelangrike skakel in die ketting waarvan die toekomstige welvaart van ons land afhang. Terwyl stedelike Naturellebeleid nog vloeibaar is, word die toekomspatroon grootliks bepaal deur die objektiewe wyse waarop ons ons opdrag benader en ons plig vervul.

Plaaslike owerhede is gevolglik met 'n groot en besielende taak belas. Deur hul hantering van hierdie vraagstukke kan hulle 'n ontsaglike bydrae lewer tot die toenemende aanvaarding deur die Bantoe van administratiewe verantwoordelikheid. Die Bantoe moet egter op hul beurt bereid wees om ook die onaangename pligte wat onvermydelik met meerdere gesag gepaardgaan, te aanvaar.

Ten besluite wens ek u na die aanhaling bo-aan hierdie rede te verwys: "I find the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand, as in what direction we are moving".

Of anders gestel: SEKER VAN ONS KOERS, SEKER VAN ONS STAND.

OPGAWE VAN BETREKLIKE STATUS VAN MUNISIPALE DEPARTEMENTE VAN NIE-BLANKESAKE

A. MET MEERDERE STATUS:

Raad	Benaming	Totale Inkomste	Bevolking	
		Naturelle-Inkomste-rekening. £	Naturelle	Blankes
1. Alberton	(a) Bestuurder van Nie-Blankesake	96,959	15,000	10,000
2. Benoni	Direkteur van Nie-Blankesake	788,317	(b) 70,908	38,500
3. Bloemfontein	Bestuurder van Nie-Blankesake	(j) 180,000	52,000	40,000
4. Boksburg	Direkteur van Nie-Blankesake	260,718	47,000	25,000
5. Brakpan	Bestuurder van Nie-Blankesake	(d)	(d)	(d)
6. Bulawayo	Direkteur van Naturelleadministrasie	800,059	100,000	40,500
7. Chingola	Beampte vir Nie-Blankesake	130,700	8,000	1,000
8. Germiston	Bestuurder van Nie-Blankesake	529,000	80,000	50,200
9. Kitwe	Direkteur van Nie-Blankesake	222,000	(c) 30,000	9,700
10. Klerksdorp	Bestuurder van Nie-Blankesake	(d)	(d)	(d)
11. Kroonstad	Bestuurder van Nie-Blankesake	96,000	25,000	12,000

/12. Krugersdorp.....

(VERVOLG)

Raad	Benaming	Totale Inkomste	Bevolking	
		Naturelle-Inkomste- rekening. £	Naturelle	Blankes
12. Krugersdorp	Bestuurder van Nie-Blankesake	(d)	(d)	(d)
13. Luanshya	Bestuurder van Naturellesake	44,700	19,375	6,173
14. Lusaka	Bestuurder van Naturellesake	(d)	55,000	10,000
15. Ndola	Direkteur van Naturellesake	(d)	(d)	(d)
16. Pretoria	Bestuurder van Nie-Blankesake	746,657	190,000	140,000
17. Salisbury	Direkteur van Naturelleadministrasie	858,913	97,400	62,000
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19. Umtali	Direkteur van Naturelleadministrasie	184,891	22,000	7,000
20. Vanderbijl Park	Bestuurder van Nie-Blankesake	(d)	(d)	(d)
21. Vereeniging	Bestuurder van Nie-Blankesake	(d)	(d)	(d)
22. Welkom	Bestuurder van Nie-Blankesake	211,073	20,000	20,000

(VERVOLG)

B. MET MINDERE STATUS:

Raad	Benaming	Totale Inkomste Naturelle-Inkomste- rekening. £	Bevolking.	
			Naturelle	Blankes
23.	Kaapstad	(g) Bestuurder van Naturelleadministrasie (j) 500,917	(h) 105,000	192,240
24.	Durban	(f) Bestuurder van Naturelleadministrasie 1,263,722	165,000	145,689
25.	Oos-londen	(e) Bestuurder van Naturelleadministrasie (j) 236,000	63,000	49,000
26.	Johannesburg	(e) Bestuurder van Nie-Blankesake 1,419,662	412,700	357,100
27.	Pietermaritzburg	(e) Bestuurder van Naturelleadministrasie 202,631	40,000	37,000
28.	Port Elizabeth	(e) Bestuurder van Naturellesake (j) 397,423	95,408	79,625
29.	Randfontein	(e) Bestuurder van Naturelleadministrasie 195,000	(b) 13,000	14,000
30.	Roodepoort - Maraisburg	(i) Bestuurder van Nie-Blankesake 127,276	(b) 15,000	35,000

/(a).....

- (a) Meerdere status in beginsel toegestaan.
- (b) Uitgesonderd Naturelle werksaam in myne.
- (c) Uitgesonderd Naturelle werksaam in Nkana-myne.
- (d) Besonderhede nie in antwoorde vervat nie.
- (e) Status onmiddellik benede hoofde van meerdere departemente of gelyk aan onder-hoofde van meerdere departemente.
- (f) Gelyke status met Magasynmeester, Lisensiebeampte, Waardeerder en Eiendomsbestuurder, Direkteur van Slagpale.
- (g) Vertakking van Stadsklerk se departement. Gelyke status met administratiewe amptenare in Ingenieurs-, Elektrisiteits- en Gesondheidsdepartemente, asook met Bibliotekaris in Stadsklerk se departement.
- (h) Bevolking binne die geproklameerde gebied van die Kaapse Skiereiland onder Bestuurder van Naturelleadministrasie se beheer.
- (i) Sesde op Raad se ranglys. Meerdere status word oorweeg.
- (j) Administreer nie Kafferbierrekening nie.

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